### NOTES FROM LONDON.

OR WALLACE-ELECTION INCIDENTS-MR.

LONDON, July 9. The man who beat Mr. Goschen will have a somentary celebrity in the new House. Ministerialists will cheer his first appearance. Mr. Gladstone will bestow on him that form of polite onage which consists in the appearance of close ation to his speech, should be make one. I y Dr. Robert Wallace will speak; speaking is rade. He was a Scotch minister, an effective and popular preacher; the man you were told when in Edinburgh as a stranger to go and hear. It was in this elerical period of his history that I first met him. A Scotch country house was the scene, a scene where scener or later everybody is to be met. When Russel, of Tac man, died, Dr. Wallace was chosen to succeed Whatever he may have been in the pulpit, he a mistake as an editor. Arrangements had to be made to anticipate the natural expiration of his ontract, and he was again flung upon the world, being then, as I guess, well on toward fifty years of age. He left behind him in Edinburgh a reputation ched in one respect with the breath of scandal, which did not prevent him from retaining, or perhaps obtaining, some valuable sympathics.

Again I met him, and in a house where
the mere fact of his presence might stand as an auswer to all accusations. Then he passed away from Edinburgh. Not a man of fortune, but with a grown-up family, he plunged into the London whirlool, and with wonderful courage set himself to livelihood, or for some part of it, meantime. He was called to the bar in 1892. His strength lies in was called to the bar in 1882. His strength lies in speaking, not wri ing, and he ought to do well at the bar; in the House also if he can once persuade that once fastidious assembly to listen to him with out prejudice. The House likes not professors nor ministers, but Dr. Wallace can do something besides deliver sermons from a pulpit. He is, say his

Dudley is one of the instructive incidents of the election -a town of Worcestershire with a population not far from 100,000. Mr. H. B. Sher.dan has been its member for thirty years, less some mouths. Last November, as a Liberal, he polled over 6,000 votes, and was elected by a majority exceeding 1,000. This week be stood as a Gladstonian Home Ruler; his vote was cut down to 4,500 and his Conservative opponent of last year, hr. Brooke Robinson, beats him by 1,930 majority. And yet Dudley is not inhabited by dukes or earls, nor even by rich and idle commoners living on their money.

It is a community of artisane working in iron. They make unils, chain cables, grates, and there are glass factories as well. Not much chance for the classes here, one would think, and yet a Liberal majority of 1,156 has been converted into a Conservative majority of 1,930. Will Mr. Gladstone explain

Or will he explain West Ham? This not too euphonious name covers the metropolitan constitu-encies West Ham North and West Ham South, and they may be called a felicitous example of the pohitical nomenclature adopted in the Redistribution Bill. West Ham is well described as a buge colony of workingmen in which the classes are represented by little more than the clergymen who labor among them. Last November the borough was altogether Liberal; sent two Liberals to the House of Commons by good majorities. It now turns round and sends two Conservatives. Mr. Cook, who won it as a Liberal by 719, is beaten as a Home Ruler by 727. Mr. Leicester, who won it as a Liberal by 1,000, loses it as a Home Ruler by 306, and Mr. Leicester is himself one of those horny-handed sons of toil in whose name he and Mr. Joseph Arch jointly appealed to other horny-handed sons of toil-the phrase is theirs, not mine to vote down Lord Salis-

There are all sorts of difficulties in the way of getting Liberals to vote for Conservatives and Conservatives for Liberals. The average voter in the provinces is perhaps a little slow-witted; if he e lower than the average there is no perhaps in the matter. Sometimes he has to be asked to turn completely round. A lady described to me with great vividuess the difficulties of her position. She last November against the Liberal candidate.
The same Liberal now stands as a Liberal
Unionist, and she had to sek the same people to vote for the same man she had before besought them to vote against. "I assure you," she said, "it was not easy to make them understand why."

A much more remarkable case comes from the laborer-one of the masses-in behalf of a Unionist. The laborer refused. "But all our party are going for Mr. A." "I be not, measter." "But why "I be not a goin' to vote for a man as will send us all to the Unions." Here was a Briton to whom the sole meaning of the word Union was

every day more broadly marked with the bitterness of defeat. It is not a subject one cares to dwell on. I take but one example. Somelody telegraphed him that Mr. Pearce, Conservative candidate for Govan, had charged him with promising peerages and baronetcies in exchange for votes for the second reading of his Home Rule bill. Instanty Mr. Gladstone telegraphed back: "The false good you report is the worst and blackest yet made snown to me." This was placarded in Govan. Mr. Pearce thereupon telegraniad Mr. Gladstone that he had said nothing of the sort, and asked him as an honorable man to withdraw the charge of falschood. Mr. Gladstone replied: "Ido not understand your application to me. I spoke of the thing. Charged no person. Name signed to tele-gram I received was Stewart." It appears, there-fore, that the person who telegraphed to Mr. Gladto Mr. Gladstone, and that on the faith of a telegram from an unknown person he gave credit to the accusation that Mr. Pearce had made statements requiring to be branded as the worst and blackest falsehood yet made known to him. But when Mr. Gladstone said that the statement of Mr. Pearce was a black falsehood, he spoke of the hing only and did not charge Mr. Pearce, or anyody else, with telling it; no doubt, supposing the falselood told itself. There is good authority for the distinction, or at least a good analogy. A re-cent case in the Divorce Court has shown that it possible for Mrs. A. to commit adultery with Mr . B., who at the same time is innocent of adulter; with Mrs. A. The adultory, like the falsohood

The Sir Robert Peel whom Mr. Gladstone comsended to the electors of Inverness has many claims to distinction besides the claim to be the son of his father. One is unique. He is the author of the story that Lord Palmerston predicted that Mr. ouse. Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity is proof the story. But he must have listened to many an invective against himself in the House of Commons from this same Sir Robert Peel. The son of the great Sir Robert has a style of his own in denate and a very effective one; very direct, often epigrammatic, very often personal; sometimes vituperative. He has been a Tory of

committed itself.

the courage of his opinions, expressed an opinion that the electors of Chalces ought to vote for Sir Charles Dilke whether they thought him guilty of adultery or innocent. Mr. Stead said this was cynteal immorality. Mr. Labouchere retorts that, if obliged to choose, he prefers evalual immorality to prurient printy. Mr. Stead must have found out, adds the elect of Northampton, how hard it is to touch purity without being defiled. Mr. Stead's rejoinder is unaccountably deferred.

G. W. a.

#### A BIRD-LOVING PRELATE.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GUIBERT AND HIS SUCCESSOR

PARIS, July 10.
Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, died this week of old age wore than perhaps of the disease of the heart with which he was for many years affected. Before he lost consciousness he asked some Little Sisters of the Poor to pray that he might die on the feetival of the Sacred Heart, he having long clung to the notion that God created the universe with His intelligence and maintains and brings it up to bigher righteousness by the vivifying power of His heart. The prayer, how-ever, was not granted. But the obsequies are to take place on the Feast of the Sacre Cour, and the body is to rest in the vants under Notre Dame ved for the Archbishop of Paris. Monsigneur Guibert was born at Aix, in Provence, in the same year as Victor Hugo, of whom he was one of the earliest admirers and to whom when he was dying he offered in the most respectful and affectionate manner his pastoral ministrations. At Aix he knew M. Thiers, and was connected with the family of Guibert ata ted theology at Marseilles and Rome and was ordained a priest in 1825; that is to say at a time when Europe was in the chill fit of Absolutist reaction which followed the defeat of Bonaparte and the Congresses of Vienna and Verona. The ideas then rife in the ecclisiustical world had an effect upon him. But he was too much in sympathy with the friends of his youth ever to hats the ideas to which they were devoted; and to reconcile fealty to Rome with loyalty to them he finally determined to give politics and what he considered profane ideas to place in his mind, and threw himself into pious meditations and ascetic practices, so far as the needs of his body allowed.

When I first saw Moneyneur Guibert at Tourswhere he was Archbishop-he was sixty-eight years old and still a man of noble presence. He was tall, gaunt, had strongly formed features and burned dark eyes expressing habits of abstraction from the external world and the solemn ecstary of one who had largely experienced those religious joys which pass understanding. The forehead just above the eyes was so developed that one might have thought he was a man of quick and searching perceptions and vast memory. Perhaps he might have been so, were it not for the "religiosity" of his disposition, which led bim to commune with his own heart and to live aloof from the busy world, whose activities his friend Thiers enjoyed so intensely to his last. In speaking Monsigneur Guibert did not find his tongue a ready servant. He often hesitated to search for the word he wanted. His oratory was dry and wanting in uncletters were addressed to intimate friends, and some of his Pasterals are as noble in spirit as they are severely beautiful in form.

In 1870 the Revolution threw into the hands of a Jew-M. Cremieux-the portfolio of Cutta and Justice. When therefore the Government went to priesux M. Cremieux asked the Archbishop if he had any spare rooms at his palace in which he could let him irstall his clerks and secretaries and lodge Madame Cremienx, his son-in-law, daughter and their children. The Archbishop, his vicargeneral, and the other members of his pasteral bonsehold betook themselves to the attic and let Cremieux and his following occupy the ground and first and second floors. I was often ut the palace when they were there. Madame Cremieux was very stingy in some things, and caused the family linen to be washed in an outhouse of the palace. and clothes-lines to be stretched in the courtyard where it was all hung out to dry. The highly respectable and conventionally religious bourgeoisie and aristocracy of Toursine were greatly shocked to see the clothing displayed there.

From the time of M. Cremieux's sojourn in the Archbishop's palace the different Ministries which purlieus of the cathedral swarmed with the Jewish clerks and their families who were employed in clerks and their families who were employed in the palace, and Monsigneur Guibert to avoid seeing them in the hall and garden and on the grand stairs, used to come in and out of his attie by the sunless backstairs, which M. Thers in the terrible year often mounted and descended. The Ministerial councils were held in the brelate's diving room—a noble chamber lined with oak, sculptured when oak carving was a high and much-cultivated art. Madame Cremieux and her family occipied at attely saloon in which there were Louis Quatorze furniture and tapestry that the Revolution by a miniscle had respected. The bishop's bed was like an autique hearse. The predecessors of Monsigneur Guibert had done what they could to make the palace sing. I noticed some wonderfully beautiful paintings of Holy Families and miraculous episodes in the lives of sairts, of the Italian school. Madam. Cremieux said it was a bity to leave them in the resi tence of a provincial bishop and thought that they ought when Monsigneur Guibert died to be transferred to the Louvre. Sie said a cachette or histing place was teing made for them so that if the Prussians came to Tours they would not be able to lift these works of art.

Among the bishop's afflictions at Tours were the patriotic manifestations, which were generally of a radical kind, which took place in his garden. I witnessed there a manifestation in honor of General Urich after the capitulation of Strasburg. He and Madame Bazaine—theu staying in the Conventrative was a little, puguosed old man with a thick head of curly gray hair, bright black eyes and southern facility of speech, a gift which he had improved at the bar. After he bad harangined the multitude he bresented Urich as the glorions though unsuccessful defender of Strasburg and Madame Bazaine as the wife of the noble marshal who was breasting the tide of Prussian invasion. When this was done Cremicux embraced the lady, the general and the sarchishop, whose face plainly sait: "Cenfound your Jewish impulence."

The new scholable of the the palace, and Monsigneur Guibert to avoid seeing them in the hall and garden and on the grand stairs,

presenting arguments. But he impressed one as being a man or great character and the highest rectitude.

The new archbishop springs from an ennobled family of Jewish erigin in the Loire Inferieure. He has, however, a good deal of Breton and Vendean blood in his vends. He has very lively manners, gives the idea of almost persunnal vitative, speaks with charming grace and facility, and is rather a coartier than a man of action. He is also a person of noble pressuce and has an ascetic air. Though virtually for ten years Archbishop of Paris, be has not shown himself disposed to realize the hopes he exoited when he accepted the post of consignior.

Archbishop Guibert not only admired the preaching of Father Hyneinthe, but liked and respected him, and wished him well. I should not forget a very beantiful ontiet of what was naternal and benevoleut in the archbishop. It was his love for small birds. He nad tamed by his sympathizing kindness myriads of these feathered creatures when he was at Tours. They used, when he appared on the balcony overlooking his garden, to answer in flocks to his call and fly round him and light on his shoulders and arms and try in a bird's way to carees him. When he gave up his living rooms to Cremienx if was agreed that he was at have the use of the saloon for an hour every morning to feed his birds and bold converse with them. He would not far the world have imprisoned one of them in a cage. Saint Francis of Assisi, he said, preached to birds and was understood by them. Monsigneer Guibert would have been glad to have verting the sparrow from his greedy, impreent and builtying ways. It is a pity that he never consigned to paper his own ornithological observations, elseved the meaning to make the second and assisted and assisted and assisted the analysis and believing that every observed the second as mystic and believing that every observed the second as a paper of the said and assisted and assisted as a five as the second assisted and assisted as a five as the second assisted and assisted

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU. No. VIII

PRESIDENTIAL OBSTRUCTION.

PRESIDENTIAL OBSTRUCTION.

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The Reconstruction policy of Congress was of course galling to the South, and with the knowledge that their hostility was shared by the Head of the State, it was perhaps not unnatural that a population just emerging from armed rebellion should look to seditious action at this crisis. There were indications of such a course, especially at New-Orleans, where Sheridan was in command. He so reported to Grant, who laid the matter before the President and the Secretary of War. After consultation with those authorities Grant forwarded the following order to Sheridan. I give the text as he originally pencilled it, his subsequent omissions being inclosed in brackets. It shows both his first impulse and the restraint he put upon himself in order to convey no false impression of the President's vicw:

pression of the President's view:

Use the military to present conflict or riot (under the authority granted by Civil Rigats bill and recent set of Congress). The law can decide after district commanders are named in relation to legality of measures resorted to by opposing pariles in New-Orieans. The Fresident (bus now under consideration the question of seeks ment of district commanders) is now taking steps to put the recent set of Congress into effect. The President directs (that you enforce the law and prevent conflict or riot by judicious use of the military) that [law and order be preserved and the law enforced.

March 9, 67.

The decretch finally read: "The President

March 9, '67.

The dispatch finally read: "The President directs that order be preserved in New-Orleans and the laws enforced." With this Grant sent a copy of the Reconstruction law. This be had not been directed to do by the President.

The whole force of the Reconstruction measure lay in the power of the District Commanders to remove civil officers who opposed or obstructed the new law. Mr. Johnson at once took the ground, as I have shown, that no such power existed in those commanders. Grant took the ground, as I have shown, that no such took the ground, as I have shown, that no such power existed in those commanders. Grant knew personally and positively that Congress had intended to confer this power, for he had been constantly consulted during the preparation of the bill. Indeed, it had been proposed not only to bestow the power on District Commanders, but on himself, as their superior. This, however, he disadvised. He was still unwilling to be placed in open antagonism to the President, and, besides, thought it wise not to provoke him by public humiliations or avoidable restrictions of his authority. He had therefore urged that the appointment of District Commanders should be left with the President, and that the supervisory authority also should be committed to the Executive rather than to the head of the Army; for he believed that Congress could maintain a sufficient check upon any hostile action of the President.

ident.

Johnson, however, at once made it certain that his claws had not been so closely pared but that he could still do serious mischief. Nevertheless, Grant renained averse to taking or advising any step which might aggravate the difficulties of the situation. His policy at this crisis is shown in the following letter of April 21, 1867, to Sheridan:

#### Private. ..

Privats.

My Deat General:
As yet no decision has been given by the Attorney-General on the subject of the right of District Commanders to remove civil officers and appoint their successors. It is likely, however, that he will give attention to that subject and all off-or questions substituted to him arising under the Reconstruction set, as some as he is through who the Mississippi motion for as bill of injunction against certain partice to restrain them from executing the laws of Congress. Is the meantime I would advise that in case any of the civil officers out-restrict the laws they be suspended and tried by millitary commissions. This right certainly does exist on the part of District Commanders, and I have no doubt myself on the subject of their power to remove arbitrarily. The law-makers clearly contemplated providing unitary Governments for the tebel States until they were fully restored in all their relations to the General government. They evidently only recognized present State Governments as involved and for convenience, to be under use of by District Commanders, just as far as they could be used in carrying out the will of Congress, and no further.

One of the most important matters under

quoted:

The last sentence refers to the intention Johnson had already manifested to remove Sheridan, because that officer was evidently determined to obey the law.

On the same day (April 21) when he wrote thus to Sheridan, Grant sent the following dispatch to Pope, another of the District Commanders. There are passages in this letter which in ordinary times might have subjected its writer to trial by court martial for itsubordination and disrespect to the President. But a court martial must have been composed of men who had fought for the Union, and it is doubtful if one could have been formed to pronounce Grant's course at this juncture other than patriotic and commendable.

#### General Grant to General Pops.

you have done meets with the appraval of all seas week to set the act of Congress excelled as good fails.

And so, with caution and moderation mingled with decision and determination, he advised the subordinates whom in civil marters he held that he could not command. They all took his activice with the same deference as if it had been a command, and followed it implicitly. Sheridan, Sickles, Schohed, Pope and Ord, the five District Commanders, all were in harmony with him and with Congress, although all had once been without any tinge of abolition sentiment and all had aympathized fully with the original magnanimity of Grant.

But not only was his induced with the Army corresponds his popularity with the entire country was at this time at its height. Doubtless it was the Enowiedge of this popularity that restrained Johnson from manifesting open rescutment at the course of his subordinate. Wherever Grant went he was attended by cuthusiastic crowds; audiences at theatres and congregations in churches rose when he entered; the actors themselves applauded him from the stage, the preachers prayed for him by name from the pulpit; towns were illuminated because of his arrival, triumphal arches were built for him. The pepulation of the North seemed unanimous in its manifestations of affection and admiration; the supporters of the war because he had been victorious, the friends of the South because he had been magnanimous. It is impossible to meders and either Johnson's forbear-affect or Grant's authority all through this epoch.

without bearing constantly in mind that Grant was the most popular man in America.

I visited with him every important city at the North, and witnessed the evations he received from milliona. It was constantly at his house in Washington, and saw the thousands who threnged to his receptions there. I gave out the invitations to his parties, and was besieged with requests fom the illustrious and the obscure; from foreign Ministers and Southern Generals am people of highest fashion, who were proud to seer at his intertainments, and from private soldiers and humble citizens, who were made as welcome as any. Those who had scurned him and the cause that he represented, who had pretended to think him common and plain, were swept along with the current; women, of politics opposed to his own, who once had positively refused to be presented to him, now made efforts to obtain admission to his house; and especially every man who had ever fought against him was ready to do him honor, for every finan left that he owed him his parole, and every officer, his sword.

All this was known to the President, who came,

that he owed him his parole, and every officer, his sword.

All this was known to the President, who came, as I bave said, to Grant's parties with all the rest of the world. At one of Grant's receptious when Mr. Johnson was present, I recollect also Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the down-fallen Confederacy, recently released at Grant's interposition from his prison: the Minister of the French Emperor and the family of the Mexican President, Juarex, whom that Emperor had through Grant's interposition resisted in value; a crowd of fashionable Northern women whose husbands had opposed the war, and every officer of the Union Army who was then in Washington. The spectacle of this complex society crowding around the first soldier of the country impressed the Head of the State, and made him understand that it was better to seem, at least, in accord with this man than to be known as his political adversary.

ADAM BADKAU.

#### JACKSON AND HIS BRIDE.

#### A DUSKY ROMANCE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUST.
VICKSBURG, July 20.—"Do you know," confided the Captain's daughter, as the steamer was preparing to swing out from the crowded levee of the Crescent City, "we are going to have a darky bride on the bo going up ! Jackson (our head waiter) is to be married to-day, and will bring his bride on board." As Jackson as waiter had been an inexhaustible source of amusement, Jackson as a bridegroom promised as an attractive novelty, and the party hailed this announcement with enthusiasm. Just as the plank was drawn in there was a noticeable commotion on the ummit of the levee, and two dusky female figures, energetic pantominic altercation, were brought out in silhouette against the brilliantly lighted street. Even at a distance we could see fragments of female style of argument. But suddenly one of the latter broke away and rushing toward the boat hailed us with, "Oh, Cap'in! Cap'in! fo' de Lo'd sake, wait! I'se comin'! 'deed I is!" And suiting the action to the word he made a startling leap and caught on to

the rear railing.
"Well," gasps the Captain's daughter, "if that isn't Jackson! I wonder what's happened. What's the matter! Where's your bride!" she interrogates imperatively, intercepting Jackson in his precipitate

retreat toward his own quarters.

"Dun'no, miss, wah she am jes' now," dropping limply into a half-filled nail keg and embracing his

shaking knecs.
"Don't know! Well that's a great note for a bride

Wall, ye see, Miss Edif, it am dis way," with argumentative spread of the hands with which he always advances his lightest statement. "Susannah an' me we hes been courti'n right libely fo' mo' en a yeah. Suzannah she am a mighty libely yellah gal, an' she suit me, an' dah ain't no reason to doubt as I suits huh. But dah am dat insinuatin' brack niggah Mary Ann Lo'd. Miss Edif. I neber gin dat gal no 'couragement as I kin recollect. So Susannah an' me, we dun feel no ways boun' fo' to 'spect huh feelin's in de mattah, an' we dun gone united dis mo'nin' 'codin' to de holy One of the most important matters under the new law was the registration of voters. This was to include all male citizens, without distinction of tace, color or previous condition—except such as had been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and every quibble was at once resorted to by the South and indorsed by Johnson, to secure the registration of those whom Congress had intended to disfranchise, whom Congress had intended to disfranchise. The subject was constantly coming up before the District Commanders, who promptly referred all intricate points to Grant. On this head he wrote to Sheridan in the letter already quoted; "Well, do you know what I would do, if I were

lef dem to settie dah little dife nee codin' to dah own notions."

"Well, do you know what I would do, if I were she l' anape the Captain's disgusted daughter. "Pd scratch your eyes out when I did get hold of you."

"I won't be no ways 'aprised ef she should,' meekly assents the unsatisfactory hero, shambling off in deep dejection toward his own quarters. The next morning he appears encompassed in an air of gloom that would put to shame the Melancholy Dane, and issues his orders to his subordinates: "Here, dah, you is o' the shame the Melancholy Dane, and issues his orders to his subordinates: "Here, dah, you is d'in ingah, ill dem glasses. George Washington, step lively dah; free steaks dis way!" with a heavy tragedy air that is blood-curdling. Shortly after breakfast I find him roosting on a cotton bale, on the sunny side of the rear deck, with his head buried in his hands and notice with alarm a revolver projecting from either bip pocket. Suspicious of suicidal intent I venture to remonstrate.

"Jackson, Jackson, what doos this mean! This is a reckless display of dangerous weapons."

"desso, jesso; it am," he assents, raising a haggard face, "but ye see it has to be done. Dat ah trilin' no count niggah of Mary Ann Jenkina's am bartender on de las' boat, an ef dat boat shed letch our as alse passes, it's jes like him to be steppin on heah fo' a settlement ob 'counts. Now, I san't ne ways bankerin' arter blood, but as de itood Book say. 'An eye fo' an eye, an' a toof to' a toof; an' sef persperation am de fus law of mater; an ef yo' broder turn to yo' he left cheek, hit him on de right,' I is boun' fo' to be prepar' fo' de 'mergeney." As he justifies all his actions by rolumnous quotations from "de Good Book." I am not staggered by this.

As we are making a landing the "tast boai." sweeps mp: sour wake sand halle us with a certial shries. At the first toot Jackson keels over the cotton bale, the position of the boat.

As we are making a landing the "tast boai." shries, and the state of the count of the count o

# A MUSICAL PILGRIMAGE.

END OF THE LONDON CONCERT SEASON. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, July 5.
With last week's entertainments the London con

ert season came to an and. Its conclusion was less abruptly marked than was that of the New York season, but to those who are disposed to look at the musical activities of the metropolis from their serious side interest in the doings of singers and the drawers of bows and blowers of brass ceased with the last Richter concert on last Monday. This concert, the same class of observers were of a season; it certainly was the noblest musical enter-tainment which I was privileged to attend in London. Beethoven's solemn mass in D-major was the work performed. Some reflections suggested by it I will recur to a little later; just now I am conserned to make plain the point of view from which

fortnight's close observations of musical goings-on According to the English idea as we had it exemplified not long ago in the United States by a representative writer from this side of the Atlantic, a fortnight in London is more than ample time within which to equip one's self to write 'Present State" of music in the United Kingdom. If I mistake not, a careful computation of the time spent by Mr. Joseph Bennett, of the staft of The Daily Telegraph, outside of the railway carriages during his recent visit to the States placed it at three weeks; yet within that time, it will be remembered, he managed somehow to fit himself to o San Francisco (not forgetting Salt Lake City and San Antonio or Los Angeles) which were viewed at least with wonder in New-York City. Mr. Bennett's sources of inspiration were a little unfortunate at times, and those who know his honesty and desire to be just were prompt enough in finding explana-American metropolis. I am happy in being able to say that his published views are not those of the representative men in music here. On the contrary have found on all nands, but especially among th men whose names stand for English music, not only an admiration for the musical activities of the United States which is highly flattering to our people, but a keen appreciation of the shortcomings of the mother country, and a frankness of criticism which, were I to indulge in it, would in all probability be scourged by such of the Tories of the English newspaper press as would honor me with a notice. But I am inclined to be kinder to London than her own children, and I will not say, as several of those children have said to me, " New York is far in advance of London in the serious cultivation of music," however correct and just i may deem the otservation. "Comparisons are odorous." I am bound to say, however, that in two weeks' time I had several opportunities to study features of London concert life which are calculated to give warrant to the Continental idea that the English people are at heart unmusical Americans have long been twitted by their elder cousins on the score of an alleged fondness for bringing forth the "biggest things on earth. How members of a community which patronizes concerts in the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall can talk in this fashion is certainly incomprehensible. In no American festival, speak advisedly, has art been sacrificed to the pen chant for " big things" in the degree that is charac teristic of these entertaipments which are seriously certs in such places is an affront to the muses and a testimony to the want of artistic feeling in the testimony to the want of artistic feeling in the directors, performers and public. As much so, also, is the character of the music performed. Only a few days ago an agent called on Miss Fmily. Winant (who is spending a brief season here and who made a most admirable impression at one of the Patti concerts in the Royal Albert Hail to engage her to take part in a concert in which all ber companiors were chosen from the first ranks of English artists. The engagement was welcome, of course, but when it came to selecting the pieces to be sung she was a reged to consent to "Hail Columbia" (a tid-bit thrown to Independence Daysentiment) and "The Old Folks at Home." Last Saturda) at the Royal Albert Hail a number which was received with rapturous applause was an English version of the simple old German folksong, "In einem Kuhlen Grande," which Sig Foli has incorporated in his reportory to the manifest datum of the simple old German folksong, "In einem Kuhlen Grande," which Sig Foli has incorporated in his reportory to the manifest datum of the control of the simple old German folksong, and the Socianists and English concerting the passing proportion of the simple old German folksong, "In einem Kuhlen Grande," which Sig Foli has incorporated in his reportory to the manifest times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Light at times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Left. The Opposition would ere now have caused him erious times from the party ou the Right a

Columbia," a tid-bit thrown, to, Independence bay seatment, and Pora Albert Hall an smaler with the programment of the property of the manifest of the property of the propert

tion. The book of Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata is composed of extracts from Lougicilow's "Goidea. Which is so admirably adapted to musical setting, and feel safe in suying that it will be difficalt to recognize the Sir Arthur of "Pina'ere" and "Mikado" fisme in this teatival work. He seems to have applied himself to his task with the unnest seriouancea. At the outest he has chosen an instrumental apparaus to bandle which will use a different task than he set for himself in his collaboration with Mr. Gilbert. He has a chimse of bells as might have used expected to accompany the Gregorian chant. Sir Arthur finds himself the last of quite a number of composers who have been tempted to set extracts from the "Golden Lagend." The most becatiful which I have seen or heard these far is the cantata with which Mr. Dudley Buck (who, by the way has a cantata in the press of Novello, Ewer & Co. now; took the prize of \$1,000 offered by the Cincinnati Musical Feetival Association in 1880. Lizat gave a singular musical investiture to the prologue, and an English organist named Hodgson has labored with scenee from Longfellow's poem. Mr. Mackenze's cautata is to be a scular one, with the title, "The Story of Sayid," the book by Mr. Joseph Bennett, who was also his colaborer in "The Hose of Sharon." Mr. Bennett got his story from a short poem in Edwan Arnold's "Pearls of the Faith." Except that Mr. Mackenze is busily at work and is hepetul ef success I can say nothing further about this work. Mr. Stanford's contribution is a setting, for chorus and orchestra, of Tennyson's ballad, "The Revenge," which the late terry of the gallant fight made by Sir Richard Grenville with his one small ship, The Revenge, against a spanish flort in the Azurea. More interesting in every respect is the cantata composed to Bohemian words, which were then translated into Greman and from the German into English for the feetival. The story is that of the contains evidences after only a glance through the work with much positiveness after only a glance t

## ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

ATTACKS UPON THE MINISTRY - THB CHOLERA.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

The recent Parliamentary elections have produced no great change in the political situation of the country, notwithstanding the fact that new Depaties number about one hundred, and that almost all of them fall into line with the present Cabinet and with the Conservative party. At the reopening of Parliament in June the Govevernment could, therefore, count upon a majority of 70 Deputies, which would have been sufficient to assure the political success of the Cabinet, but, unfortunately, this wajority showed itself unstable owing to the heterogeneous elements which composed it. In the discussion of the Budget, as well as of other questions, the party has been so divided as to place the Government in much the same position in which it found itself prior to the elections. A present, of the 500 Deputies which constitute the Lower House of Parliament or Chamber, 260 are Conservatives, the Opposition numbering but 240. Depretis, the Premier, will be obliged to seek his majority at times from the party on the Right and